CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XV. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1832. [NO. 780.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Legislature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the said Act, *Give Notice*, That Books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the said Company will be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until farther notice.

DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.

Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf

JUST RECEIVED

By the Steam Boat Henrietta,

Loaf Sugar, Brown ditto, Coffee, Gunpowder, Imperial, and Young Hyson, } TEAS.
Scotch Barley, Mustard, Cloves and Mace, Nutmegs and Cassia, Pepper and Alspice,
Lime Juice, Lemon Sirup, Port and Madeira } WINE,
Glauber Salts, Epsom ditto, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Bateman's Drops, 1 case of Toys, &c. &c.

DAVID SHAW.
May 7. 79-3t.

JUST RECEIVED,

A box of Saunders' *Superior Chewing* TOBACCO.
THOS. COCHRAN.
May 8. §79-3t §

HAIR for Plaistering, for sale by
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
May 8. 79-tf.

To Journeymen Tailors.

A GOOD Workman is wanted immediately. Liberal wages and steady employment will be given. To save trouble, none need apply except such as can come well recommended.

CANNON CAISON.
May 8. 79-3t.

Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMBOAT JNO. WALKER,
85 Bags Porto-Rico COFFEE.
IN STORE,
25 bags Havana COFFEE, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 8. 79tf.

Notice.

THOSE persons having accounts with J. Waddill, Jr., will please present them, and those indebted will also call and pay the same on or before the first of June next, as I shall at that time proceed to close all my present dealings.

J. WADDILL, Jr.
May 8, 1832. 79-2w

Notice.

I WISH all persons having claims against me of whatever kind, to present them by the first of June next.

W. WADDILL, Jr.
May 8, 1832. 79-2w.

ICE.

ON and after Monday next, ICE will be for sale at the Subscriber's Store, every day except Sunday, at the following prices.

To families taking a certain quantity every day 4 cents per lb.

To persons taking it occasionally 6¼ cents.

Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c., furnished at rates varying according to the quantity taken. Arrrangements will be made to furnish regular customers with a supply for Sunday on Saturday night.

DAVID SHAW.
May 1, 1832.

For Sale.

ONE half of the Steam Boat Henrietta, together with the Lighter's Clarendon, Only Son, Messenger and Spider. For terms, apply to
S. F. NELSON.
April 30, 1832. 78-3w.

Notice.

THE Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, will be holden in the Town of Fayetteville, on Friday the 1st day of June next.

NATHAN MENDENHALL, *Pres't.*
April 28th, 1832. 78tm.

N. E. RUM.

20 Barrels New England RUM, received per boat Clarendon.

Also in Store,

Bbls. No. 1, 2 & 3 MACKEREL, and half bbls. No. 1 ditto. For sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
April 17. 76-tf.

Wrapping Paper.

200 Reams landing from Boat Clarendon, for sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
April 17. 76 tf.

Furniture.

A SMALL lot of *BEDSTEADS* and *WINDSOR CHAIRS* will be sold low, to close consignments.

AMOS KIMBALL.
April 24.

For Sale,

60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part of it pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hhds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.

JNO. HUSKE & SON.
March 5, 1832. 70tf.

Sugar and Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
St. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hhds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.

JOHN MUNN.
April 17. 76tf.

LAFAYETTE
Burr Millstone Manufactory.

THE Proprietor, grateful for the flattering encouragement he has received from his numerous friends and the public generally, informs them that he has now on hand BURR BLOCKS equal in quality to any ever imported.

As he is in the habit of going to FRANCE annually, and selects the BLOCKS at the QUARRIES by his own hand, personally, it insures to the BURRS of his manufacture a decided preference over the Blocks imported by Merchants to order; who are not, nor can they be, accurate judges of the article, unless they manufacture them.

Persons giving orders for *Burrs* are requested to be very particular in stating whether they are wanted for all kinds of *Grain*—say country work generally—or for flouring alone; as it is of the utmost importance that the *temper* of the *Burr* should correspond with the kind of *Grain* to be manufactured.

W. T. having had considerable experience in *Mills*, is well aware of the great importance of having Burrs made in the most faithful and perfect manner. As to the temper of the Blocks, the greatest care will be strictly observed in their manufacture, to have the joints on the back of the Burrs as perfectly close as the face: this has in some instances been neglected, and after a few years' run the joints will become very large, and the Burr fall to pieces as they wear down. Too much pains cannot be taken in their manufacture, and unless this is the case, the whole establishment, however good otherwise, will be deficient.—This very valuable article, although it has been in use for many years in this country, yet its qualities in its perfect state are but little known, owing to the defect of the materials and workmanship.

They will be made to order, and forwarded to any part of the United States. No Burrs will be delivered unless warranted, with my name on them.

In order to accommodate his customers at the West and North, he has been induced to establish a Manufactory in Albany, at No. 198, North-Market Street, formerly occupied by J. Reynolds, deceased. Orders will be received by Erastus Corning & Co., Albany, or by William H. Culver, at the Manufactory.

Millwrights, Millers, and Gentlemen who are judges of the article, are invited to call at No. 240 Washington-street, corner of Robinson-street, and examine the materials and workmanship.

W. T. has extended his business, and keeps constantly on hand DUTCH BOLTING CLOTHS, from the most approved Manufactories in Holland; ESOPUS and COLOGNE STONES; also, MILL IRONS, wrought and cast, of any pattern, furnished at the shortest notice. All articles warranted, and sold at fair prices.

WILLIAM TYACK, Agent,
York House, No. 5, Courtlandt street, N. York.

REFERENCES-

Messrs. WOOD & TRIMBLE, City of New York.
JOHN I. BOYD, do.
SAMUEL REYNOLDS, do.
JAMES P. ALLAIRE, do.
BENJ. CARPENTER, Newburgh, Orange County.
Gen. PHILIP VAN COURTLANDT, Courtlandt, Westchester County.
JOHN T. HOLMAN, do. do.
JOSEPH WICKES, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess Co.
Capt. THERON SKEELS, Kingston, Ulster County.
H. P. WHITTLESEY, Catskill, Greene County.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Albany.
MANY & WARD, do.
GILBERT REILAY, Troy.
SAYRE & THURBER, Utica, Oneida County.
DANIEL GRIFFIN, Sacket's Harbour.
THOMAS KEMPSHALL, Rochester.
CHARLES HILL, do.
Col. W. MYNDERSE, Seneca Falls.
CHARLES KINZIE, Watervliet.
SHELDON THOMPSON, Buffalo.
SPENCER & BUNCE. Hartford, Connecticut.
JOSHUA TWING, Montpelier, State of Vermont.
MAYO & FOLLET, Burlington.
HENRY W. AYER, Fayetteville, North Carolina.
Col. WATSON, Washington City.
ISAAC DILLON, Zanesville, Ohio.
JASON C. PIERCE, St. Johns, Lower Canada.
DANIEL W. EAGER, Montreal, do.
HORATIO GATES & CO., do. do.
WARD & BROTHERS, do. do. Steam Engine Manufacturers.

☞ The Subscriber, having become the Agent at Fayetteville, for the Proprietor of the above establishment, invites public attention to his Circular, and will forward orders for any articles wanted from this Manufactory, with as little delay as possible.

HENRY W. AYER, Agent.
Fayetteville, May 8, 1832. 79-tf.

Valuable Lots to Lease.

THE Subscriber is authorized to Lease, on terms both accommodating as to time and reasonable as to price, that valuable Lot, 50 feet front on Hay street, formerly in the occupancy of Dr. Hiram Robinson and Mr. A Graham. Also, the Lot corner of Green and Old streets, about 50 feet on Green street, late in the occupancy of Messrs. Jas. H. Hooper and John Selph. Apply to

JOSEPH BAKER,
Agent for Mrs. M. R. Anderson.
April 9, 1832. 75-6w.

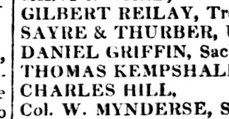
Notice.

MR. JOHN CRUSOE, having resigned the Agency of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, the public are hereby notified, that Mr. G. W. Hutton is appointed Agent to manage the affairs of said Company.

BENJ. RUSH,
by his Attorney, J. CRUSOE,
SAM. F. NELSON,
Proprietors.
May 1st, 1822.

Summer Arrangement.

Passage to Baltimore, Petersburg and Richmond.



The superior STEAM BOATS POCAHONTAS, Capt. *Henderson*, and COLUMBUS, Capt. *Turner*, will leave the Steam Boat Wharf at *Norfolk*, (alternately) every Sunday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings—commencing the 30th inst.—at 6 o'clock, for Baltimore.—Returning, will leave Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 9 o'clock.

The Richmond,

Capt. *Chapman*, will leave *Norfolk* for Richmond and Petersburg, at sun-rise, on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—Returning, will leave Richmond at the same hour, on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday—and put passengers, bound to the North, on board the Baltimore Boat the same evenings. ☞ All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.

The FREIGHT Steam Boats,

Virginia & Norfolk,

Will alternately leave *Norfolk* for *Baltimore* and *Richmond*, every Monday or Tuesday, as freight may offer.

JAMES FERGUSON, *Agent.*
March 26. 78-6m.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every description, which is offered to the public at very reduced prices; having been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold extremely low. Merchants from the country will do well to call and examine them. Among the Goods are super blue, black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths, Sattinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths, Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Moleskins, Bangup Cords, French Drills, Clark's spool Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style, 4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Jaconet and Book Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines, lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 Irish Sheeting, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Merseilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet merino square and long Shawls, Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets, Shoes, Carpetings.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins, Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white, pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Garniture and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes, rich fig'd Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, bandanna Handkerchiefs, &c. &c., together with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JNO. McARN.
April 24, 1832. 77 tf.

JOHN C. LATTA,

HAS just received by the late arrivals from New York, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery,

CROCKERY, GLASS WARE AND CHINA,

Which he offers low for cash or country produce, at either of his Stores on Hay and Person streets. He also keeps a good assortment of

Paints, Oils, Drugs and Dye Stuffs,

At his store on Person street.
Fayetteville, April 24. 77tf.

NEW CHEAP
FANCY STORE

CAMPBELL & McNAIR,

INFORM their regular and other customers as well as the public in general, that their spring supply

OF FANCY DRY GOODS,

Has arrived. Among their assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable;—all of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.
April 17, 1832. 76tf.

A Dwelling House for sale,

AND LOTS; ELIGIBLY SITUATED FOR WAREHOUSES, *TO LEASE.*

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell, on the most accommodating terms, the Dwelling House and Lot, situated on the corner of Mumford and Donaldson streets. The Improvements are nearly new, with a good Garden attached, and will be found to unite almost every convenience requisite for a small family.

Also, to LEASE for a term of years,

The Lot or Lots corner of Old and Union streets.—They are eligibly situated for the erection of Warehouses, being very convenient to the business part of the town.—Apply to

JOSEPH BAKER,
Agent for R. Donaldson, Esq.
April 9, 1832. 75-6w.

TO PRINTERS.

A. PELL & BROTHER (late Wm. Hagar & Co.) have removed their Type and stereotype Foundry to No. 26, Gold street, corner of John street, New York, and having greatly enlarged their premises, are prepared to execute orders with great despatch. All articles required by Printers furnished to order at the manufacturers prices—Chases, Composing Sticks, Cases, &c. &c. &c. constantly on hand.

They have complete series of Fonts, from Pica to Diamond, of a light face and beautiful cut, which they offer with great confidence, as being very superior articles. The following are their prices (uniform with those of other foundries) at 6 months credit or 7½ per cent. discount for cash.

	per lb.
Six Line Pica, and all larger,	28 cts.
Cannon to six line Pica,	30
Double English to Double Paragon,	32
Great Primer to Double Pica,	34
English and Pica,	36
Small Pica,	38
Long Primer,	40
Bourgeois,	46
Brevier,	56
Minion,	70
Nonpareil,	90
Agate,	1,16
Pearl,	1,40
Diamond,	2,00

All other articles of the Type Foundry, in proportion.

☞ A. PELL & BROTHER cast their book and newspaper fonts of a metal much lighter than that commonly in use, and which they will warrant much more durable.

A. P. & B are Agents for the sale of the "Smith Press," manufactured by R. Hoe & Co.; and for the "Washington Press," invented by Rust.

The following are the prices at 6 months credit:—

Medium or Royal	$230	Imperial	$250
Super Royal	$240	" No. 2	$260
		" No. 3	$275

New York, January 20th, 1832.

The poet Carpani once asked his friend Haydn "how it happened that his church music was almost always of an animating, cheerful and even gay description." To this, Haydn's answer was, "I cannot make it otherwise: I write according to the thoughts which I feel:—when I think upon God, my heart is so full of joy, that the notes dance and leap as it were from my pen; and since God has given me a cheerful heart, it will be easily forgiven me that I serve him with a cheerful spirit.

There is no more potent antidote to low sensuality than the adoration of beauty. All the higher arts of design are essentially chaste without respect to the object. They purify the thoughts, as tragedy, according to Aristotle, purifies the passions. Their accidental effects are not worth consideration. There are souls to whom even a vestal is not holy.

A southern lawyer has given the following derivation of the word Cuffee. "Our community, (says he) is divided into two great classes:—the whites, who are *Cuffers*, and the blacks, who are *Cuffees*.

DIARY OF A DRUNKARD.

The following is a journal of a drunken gentleman for one week. If some part of it should occasion disgust as well as abhorrence, my readers must pardon me, for although it is my desire and intention never to violate the rules of decency, to offend in any respect the sensibility of modesty or the purity of taste, yet in exposing so impure a vice as intemperance we can hardly avoid depicting scenes which are nauseous.

Sunday—9 o'clock, disturbed by the bells ringing for church; half past 9, got up, headache as usual; don't know how I got home last night, dare not ask my wife, for I see she looks melancholy. [N. B. My coat and pantaloons appear to have been muddy, although I believe my wife has been endeavouring to clean them.] Sick; no appetite. Half past 10, wife and children gone to church; urged me to go, but don't feel composed; very dry, took some brandy and water; 11, took another tumbler; half past 11, not having eaten any breakfast, drank a little more brandy and water: 12 o'clock,—never have an appetite for dinner without a little forcing,—took some brandy and water: half past 12, dinner; brandy all out, sent Mary for another bottle; wife begged me not to send to the shops on Sunday; must have some brandy, can't eat without; drank only two tumblers at table, then slept till 3 o'clock; awoke parched with thirst; took some brandy and water: half past 2, drank another tumbler: from 4 to 6, not quite so dry; drank but two or three times. Evening, wife assembled the children to read the Bible; didn't like what they read about a drunkard; I am glad, however, I am sober to-day: 7 o'clock, went out to walk, soon tired, stepped in at the sign of ——— to rest; good company, sat down and drank something, and passed the evening in conversation and smoking cigars; 11, got home without help, though from the badness of the pavements fell twice, and the streets were so confounded muddy, most ashamed my wife should see me. Half past 12, went to bed.

Monday—awoke at 10; got up; headache, and sick. Took two glasses of brandy, to correct the nausea of the stomach; ate nothing; my wife desired I would not go out, and said kindly I looked too unwell to be abroad. Wanted to see R.; met him at the sign of ———. After we had been to the polls, took a glass together; more company came in; all voted for Mr. D.; offered to treat us; accepted; treated them in our turn. 2 o'clock, concluded not to go home to dinner; called for a beefsteak; 4 o'clock, waiter told me I had eight glasses of grog; I am sure I have drank but 6;—A quarrel between R. and G.; I interfered, got knocked down, obliged to be carried home with my face much bruised; wife appeared distressed; but came and bathed my wounds, gave me some warm tea, and helped me to bed; waked in the night, and found her crying.

Tuesday—rose at 10, face sore, one eye very black; headache still hung on me.—Strange nothing will cure it. Wife brought me some coffee which she said she made good on purpose for me. Could not drink it till I had taken a glass of brandy; promised my wife I would not go out to-day. From 11 to 1, drank four or five glasses; 2, dined after taking another forcer; no appetite; can't always force; 3, put a patch over my eye, and went out; my wife reminded me of my promise and I thought I saw tears in her eyes, although she turned away her face to conceal them.—Went to the sign of ———

Wednesday—9 o'clock, waked and found myself at home lying on the bed with my clothes and boots on, all very much soiled with street dirt; don't remember how I came home; very sick, foul stomach, nausea at last suddenly relieved; my wife came and helped me shift my clothes, and put me into a clean bed. Slept comfortably, except some bad dreams, till 1, P. M.; found my wife sitting by my side with her work. She asked me how I felt, and what I would have; told her to give me a glass of brandy.—She said I'd better take a little hot tea or coffee; told her pettishly to bring the brandy. 2 o'clock; drank two forcers, and eat a slice of bacon: 4, at the sign of ———.

Thursday—found myself in a cellar by the market; don't know how or when I came there; felt sick; called for a glass of brandy; bar man said I'd had two dollars worth of liquor already; felt for my pocket book, missed it; had a hundred dollars in it when I came from home; no money now; bar man wouldn't trust; called a hack, and drove home at 4 P. M.; children all glad to see me, as I had been out so long, had nothing to give them; my wife prepared me some dinner, ate but little, couldn't bear to see her look so kindly on me, found fault with every thing she did; couldn't vex her. Too much to endure, all this good nature and forbearance; called a hack again, and rode down to sign of ———; met old companions.

Friday—11 o'clock, waked and called the waiter to bring the brandy—thought I was at the sign of ———; my wife came and asked me if I wouldn't have some breakfast; told her I must have some brandy first: drank two glasses, seemed to feel better, so took some more; my wife asked if I could spare any money to get the children shoes, had none for her, but didn't like to tell her I had lost my pocket-book; 12, a little brandy and water; can't drink with any pleasure before my wife, so went to the sign of———. 6 P. M, formed a party and sat down to enjoy ourselves: 12, company broke up; couldn't walk; believe I've drank a little too much; got home in a hack; hackman let me fall at the door, clumsy rascal, alarmed my wife.

Saturday—10 o'clock, waked; called to know why the bells are ringing. Mary told me 'twas meeting time; told her it could not be Sunday; for I had kept a journal, and noted every day in the week. Mary, with her saucy impertinence, said that all one day I was not myself.

It is stated by the United States' Gazette that Mr Crissey, the publisher of the revised edition of *Marshall's Life of* WASHINGTON, has already issued a second edition. We hear this with great satisfaction; for in proportion as that book is studied, may we hope for the prevalence of just views, and high motives, of public and private conduct.—*N. Y. Amer.*

The London Courier speaks of a very curious exhibition in that metropolis, the intention of which is to develop the strength and ingenuity of fleas. One of these insects draws a golden bucket from a well, another drags a gold chain of two hundred links and a ball of the same metal, a third acts the part of a horse to a carriage with all its appurtenances, and a fourth pulls a man of war, the proportion of which to itself is an elephant to a lap-dog. In two instances, indeed, the fleas are made to draw more than four hundred times their own weight. They also perform some astonishing feats, among which is a combat sword in hand; and to show how earnestly those insects conduct affairs of honor, we are informed that a short time since, one of them killed his antagonist by an unlucky thrust. The mechanical part of the exhibition is so minute and curious as to excite wonder and astonishment. Several animated figures, in imitation of different personages, deserve attention, and altogether the exhibition is well worth a visit.

PUBLIC LANDS.

Statement of the amount of money which has been paid by the United State for the title to the public lands, including the payments made under the Louisiana and Florida treaties; the compact with Georgia; the settlement with the Yazoo claimants; the contracts with the several Indians tribes, and the expenditures for compensation to commissioners, clerks, surveyors, and other officers employed by the United States for the management and sale of the western domain; also, the gross amount of money received at the public treasury, as the proceeds of sales of public lands: stated in pursuance of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 25th of January, 1832.

Payment on account of the purchase of Louisiana:		
Principal,	$14,984,872 28	
Interest on 11,250,000	8,529,353 43	
		$23,514,225 71
Payment on account of the purchase of Florida:		
Principal,	$4,985,599 82	
Interest to 30 Sept. 1831,	1,265,416 67	
		6,251,016 49
Payment of Compact with Georgia,		1,065,484 06
Payment of the settlement with the Yazoo claimants,		1,830,808 04
Payment of contracts with the several Indian tribes (all expenses on account of Indians,)		11,852,182 50
Payment of commissioners, clerks, and other officers employed by the United States for the management and sale of the western domain,		3,563,834 54
		$48,077,551 40
Amount of money received at the Treasury, as the proceeds of public lands, to the 30th Sept. 1831,		$37,272,713 31

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, Feb. 7, 1832.
T. L. SMITH, Register.

From the New York American.

The TARIFF BILL of Mr. McLane does not strike us as likely to give satisfaction to any party. So far as compromise is concerned it concedes something to the interest, but nothing to the principles, of the South. It greatly diminishes the duties upon certain woollens which enter into their consumption, and that upon cotton bagging; but it proceeds strenuously upon the right and obligation to protect domestic fabrics. It also leaves the duties upon cotton fabrics almost untouched; for if there are to be protecting duties, the South is content that a growing home market for their cotton should be benefitted by them.

In the duties on woollen the greatest reductions are made. The proposed rates will range from ten to thirty per cent. *ad valorem*, instead of, as now, from *forty-five* to *two hundred* per cent. As an offset in some degree to this reduction, the duty on raw wool is also materially diminished. We do not, however, perceive the justice—if the protecting principle is to be adhered to—of thus withdrawing support from the least firmly established of our domestic fabrics, as those of wool may be said to be, and continuing it on cottons, which are now so firmly rooted as to defy competition, as we are constantly told, even in foreign and equal markets.

The reduction on iron is, on English $7 per ton; on other iron $4.

The duty on salt is to be five cents, while on tea of all sorts it is only to be *one*. Why any at all, if only one cent? for supposing the consumption of tea to be six millions of pounds, the whole duty would only amount to $60,000—hardly enough to pay the expense of entering and collecting.

Increase of Monied Incorporations.—According to the Albany Argus, there were granted by the last Legislature, twenty-four charters for Rail Roads, with an aggregate capital of $24,775,000, and *seven* charters for Banks, with an aggregate capital of $1,450,000. An addition was also made of $50,000 to the capital stock of the North River Bank at Hudson.—*N. Y. American.*

We learn, that one day last week, Capt. James Hollis took at a single haul of the seine, at his landing on Pomonkey (which is a few miles below Mount Vernon, on the Maryland side of the river) Nine Hundred and Fifty-six thousand Herring, accurately counted.

Nat. Int.

Interest on deposits.—The Bank of Maryland at Baltimore, has resolved in future, to issue Certificates bearing an interest of five per cent. for all deposits of money, payable 90 days after demand; four per cent. for deposits payable 30 days after demand; and three per cent. on deposits subject to be checked for at the pleasure of the depositor.

The following is a beautiful commentary on a much admired passage of Shakespeare:

"There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.
Omitted, all the voyage of their life
Is bound in shallow's and in miseries,
On such a full sea are we now afloat;
And we must take the current when it serves,
Or lose our ventures."

Such is the expressive language of the immortal bard of Avon—who knew the secret springs to human action as perfectly as the thorough-bred seaman does every inch of cordage that composes the apparently intricate tracery of a full rigged frigate, from her water line to the loftiest point of her most attenuated spars. The tide which this matchless poet means, could have been no other than that which men of enterprize and industry create for themselves. They do not remain with their arms folded in foolish expectation that a golden flood will rush to their bidding, but with the nerve of manhood and the perseverance of prudence, they breast the surge—they turn it—they govern what would overwhelm others—while they are proudly born upon it to the haven of peace and prosperity. So much for a sailor's commentary upon Shakspeare.

A NEW FRONTIER WAR THREATENED.

FROM THE ILLINOIS ADVOCATE—EXTRA.

To the Militia of the North Western Section of Illinois.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Your country requires your services. The Indians have assumed a hostile attitude, and have invaded the State, in violation of the Treaty of last summer.—The British band of Sacs and other hostile Indians, headed by the BLACK HAWK, are in possession of the Rock River country, to the great terror of the frontier inhabitants. I consider the settlers on the frontier in imminent danger.

I am in possession of the above information, from gentlemen of respectable standing, and from Gen. Atkinson, whose character stands so high in all classes.

Extract of a letter, dated

FORT ARMSTRONG, April 13, 1832.

DEAR SIR: The band of Sacs under Black Hawk, joined by about one hundred Kickapoos, and a few Pottawatamies, amounting in all to about five hundred men, have assumed a hostile attitude. They crossed the Mississippi at the Yellow Banks, on the 5th inst. and are now moving up on the East side of Rock River, towards the Prophet's Village.

The regular force under my command is too small to justify me in pursuing the hostile party. To make an unsuccessful attempt to coerce them, would only irritate them to acts of hostility on the frontier, sooner than they probably contemplate.

Your own knowledge of the character of these Indians, with the information herewith submitted, will enable you to judge of the course proper to be pursued. I think the frontier is in *great danger*, and I will use all the means at my disposal to co-operate with you in its protection and defence.

With great respect, Your most obedient servant,
H. ATKINSON, Brg. Gen. U. S. Army.

His Excellency Gov. REYNOLDS,
Belleville, Illinois.

In possession of the foregoing facts and information, I hesitated not as to the course I should pursue. No citizen ought to remain quiet when his country is invaded, and the helpless part of the community is in danger.

I have called out a strong detachment of the militia, to rendezvous at Bardstown on the 22d inst. Provisions for the men, and corn for the horses, will be furnished in abundance.

I hope my countrymen will realize my expectations, and offer their services as heretofore, with promptitude and cheerfulness, in defence of their country.

JOHN REYNOLDS,
April 17, 1832. *Commander in Chief.*

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

Mr. McLane's Tariff Bill is said to be satisfactory to the manufacturers. It is also said to have received the sanction and approbation of the President.—This then is the "judicious revision" recommended by the President, and this is the notable "compromise" by which his Secretary and the manufacturers hope to delude and pacify the South. The Secretary was directed, by a resolution, to obtain information of the manufacturers, touching certain manufactures in the United States; and circulars were accordingly directed to some of them, and this "scheme of a compromise" is the result of the information thus obtained. Beatiful, is it not? That the House of Representatives, when about to establish a system of taxation, which ought to be laid with the utmost equity and impartiality upon the different sections of the Union, should direct the highest financial officer of the Government to correspond with manufacturers, to obtain their opinions of the principles upon which it shall be formed? Is the revenue system of the U. States to be regulated by the exclusive interests of the manufacturers? Are the taxes imposed to be such and such only as they may dictate? Was the taxing power given to Congress, not to collect revenue for the service of the Government, but to promote the aggrandisement of a particular class, by injustice and oppression upon other classes, much more numerous and infinitely more important? Are there no commercial or agricultural interests in our country? Are the manufacturers alone to be consulted; and to be permitted, indirectly but effectually, to prescribe the system of taxation, and thus to make laws for their own advantage? And what is this vaunted compromise? No compromise at all.—Specious and plausible, but hollow and delusive: intended to blind the South, but essentially oppressive and tyrannical. What are its principal features?—They are, that the revenue is to be fixed at 15 millions, five millions more than can possibly be required for the legitimate expenses of the Government, but wanted for roads, and canals, and pensions, in the North and West—that on all articles consumed by the Tariff States, the duties are to be repealed—that on all articles which enter into competition with domestic fabrics, high and oppressive taxes, (higher, without a public debt, than they were when the debt exceeded 100 millions) shall be imposed—and, in addition to all this, the bill proposes to abolish the credit system, and to substitute cash payment, and to lay a tax of one and a half per cent. upon all imported merchandize sold at auction, the sales to be superintended by a Custom House Officer, and the seller subjected to heavy fines and forfeitures in case of non compliance with any of the provisions respecting sales.

Now what is this system but *a high protective Tariff*, abounding with restrictions and regulations, all calculated to cut up foreign commerce by the roots, and to keep the South in degrading bondage to the North? Where does the Secretary find authority in the Constitution for a tax on auctions, or to require auctioneers to be attended by Custom House Officers, like malefactors by a constable? Why are goods on which the duties have been paid at the Custom House to be subjected to another tax when offered at public sale? Are our merchants not only to be highly, but even doubly taxed, to gratify the manufacturers? And what tax is paid by those proud dictators themselves? None whatever. They have millions upon millions, it is said, invested in factories—they regulate the Government, and make laws for every other interest, and compel a whole section of the Union to pay them tribute—but they themselves, with all their princely affluence, pay not a dollar to the treasury. Is this justice? Is this the equitable administration of a Republican Government? Will the South be gulled by the abolition of duties upon things which have justly been called "the very trash of commerce," when high protecting duties are still to be retained upon the articles for which her products are exchanged, and a free commerce in which is absolutely essential to her welfare? No: The people of the South have solemnly determined no longer to submit to the protective system, and upon that determination they will either stand or fall. They have already been too long imposed on, and too deeply and irreparably injured. They now demand justice and the full restoration of their rights—a reduction of the Tariff to the necessities of the Government, and a general equalization of the duties. This would be fair taxation, and to this the South will cheerfully assent.—The plan proposed by the Secretary is unfair, unequal and oppressive—taking off all taxes from the North, and throwing the whole burden of taxation on the South—and to this the South will never yield. It may be "satisfactory to the manufacturers," or it may be considered "judicious" by the President—but as surely as it becomes a law, so surely will it be nullified by South Carolina, and resisted, as tyrannical, by all the Plantation States.

Examination of Jas. Watson Webb before the Committee of the House of Representatives appointed to inquire into the affairs of the Bank of the United States and report whether it has violated its charter.—Philadelphia, April 4th, 1832.

No. 1.—*Question—Mr. Cambreleng*—Are you one of the editors and proprietors of the Courier and Enquirer?

Answer—I am.

No. 2.—*Mr. Cambreleng*—At what time did you make your arrangement with M. M. Noah, to associate him with you in the concerns of that paper?

Ans.—Between the 20th March and 1st April, 1831, as near as I can recollect.

No. 3.—*Mr. Cambreleng*—Was M. M. Noah's name introduced into the paper and afterwards taken out?

Ans.—It was.

No. 4—*Mr. Cambreleng*—Who are the partners of the firm of Jas. Watson Webb & Co.?

Ans—Myself and M. M. Noah?

No. 5.—*Mr. Cambreleng*—Did M. M. Noah negotiate a loan to enable him in part to purchase D. E. Tylee's share of the paper? if he did state what you know of it and of ten notes given by him with your endorsement, which were afterwards discounted by the Bank of the United States and withdrawn.

Ans.—Mr. Noah did negotiate a loan of $15,000 to enable him to purchase the interest of D. E. Tylee in the Courier and Enquirer. That loan was made by a gentleman in Connecticut and negotiated by a gentleman in N. York, who received a commission of 2½ per cent. It was paid in different instalments between the 1st of April and 15th of November, 1831. The security given by Mr. Noah was ten notes with my endorsement, which I understand have since been discounted by the Bank of the U. States for the benefit of the individual who received the two and a half per cent. commission for negotiating the loan. I know nothing of their having been subsequently withdrawn.

No. 6.—*Mr. Cambreleng*—There appears to have been two notes, one for $20,000 and another for $15,000, discounted by the Bank on the 9th of August and 16th of December last. Were these on account of the paper? If they were state what you know of them.

Ans.—They were discounted for the benefit of M. M. Noah and myself, for the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of our business. At the time we applied for the first loan we had been refused the necessary business facilities in two of the local Banks of the city of New York; and one of these Banks, not only refused to discount a note for $2500, but compelled us to pay up all our accommodation paper, which in April, 1831, amounted, I think, to upwards of $13,000. We then applied to another Bank, with Mr. Stewart as endorser, and our note was thrown out. It never had been our intention to apply to the U. S. Bank for a loan, but attributing the refusal of the local Banks to the course pursued by the paper in relation to the recharter of the U. S. Bank, we deemed it proper that that Bank should render us the necessary accommodation. With this view we applied to Walter Bowne, Esq. for an introduction to Mr. Biddle, and on his representation, and the statement made by me (to which I beg leave to refer,) we procured the amount required from the U. S. Bank. I will add, that in March, 1831, our accommodation paper in New York amounted to nearly $30,000, all of which was paid at and about the time we were compelled to apply to the Bank of the United States for a loan.

No. 7.—*Mr. Cambreleng*—Did you make any application for a loan to the Branch Bank in New York.

Ans.—We did not.

No. 8.—*Mr. Adams*—Was the letter forwarded by Mr. Bowne to the President, enclosed in his letter of the 5th of August to him?

Ans.—The letter, dated August 5th, 1831, written by M. M. Noah to Walter Bowne, was as I understood, forwarded by mail from Mr. Bowne to Mr. Biddle. The statement in relation to our resources I handed to Mr. Biddle at the time of making the application for a loan. Mr. Noah was requested by me to ask Mr. Bowne to examine the books of the Courier and Enquirer, its receipts, and expenses, and then make a statement to Mr. Biddle, but I believe Mr. Bowne declined doing so.

No. 9.—*Mr. Cambreleng*—You have referred to an accommodation of $13,000. Was there no other name on that paper but yours and Mr. Noah's?

Ans—The accommodation referred to, was to Col. Tylee and myself, with Mr. Stewart's endorsement. The first note thrown out by the Bank was of that character, and the subsequent ones were drawn by Mr. Noah and myself, and endorsed by Mr. Stewart.

No. 10.—*Mr. Cambreleng*—Is not Mr. Stewart a very wealthy man?

Ans.—He is.

No. 11.—*Mr Adams*—What was your reason for requesting Mr. Bowne to recommend your application to the President of the Bank?

Ans.—Because Mr. Bowne is a gentleman of high character and of the same political principles as the editors of the Courier and Enquirer. We supposed his recommendation would receive from the President of the Bank the attention to which it was entitled, and his known integrity would prevent the supposition that our application was other than one of an ordinary business nature. It was so considered by us and Mr. Bowne. From the nature of the charges which had been made against the editors of the Courier and Enquirer, and the subsequent refusal of local Banks to accommodate us, it became necessary that any application to the Bank of the United States should be made with more than ordinary precaution; and therefore it was, that we wished our affairs investigated, and the loan if a safe one, recommended by Mr. Bowne, who then was, and is now, the Mayor of the city of New York.

No. 12.—*Mr. McDuffie*—What is the value of your newspaper establishment as near as you can make the estimate?

Ans.—It is impossible to state the value of the paper—I have invested in my portion $30,000, and if any person were to offer me at this time $70,000 for my interest and become responsible for all the debts of the paper, I would not accept of it.

No. 13.—*Mr. McDuffie*—What is your estimate of the annual income of Courier and Enquirer, making the usual deduction for bad debts?

Ans.—I think the receipts from October 1st, 1831, to October 1st, 1832, will not fall short of $75,000—possibly they may exceed that sum. I found this estimate on the receipts of the year preceding, and the subsequent increase of business.

No. 14.—*Mr. Cambreleng*—For how much did Col. Tylee sell his half of the Courier and Enquirer?

Ans.—$20,000 and the amount charged him on the Books for advances, which was about $4,800.

No. 15. *Mr. Cambreleng*—What are the annual expenditures of your establishment?

Ans.—They are now much greater than formerly.—From the 1st of Oct. 1831, to the 1st Oct. 1832, they will be probably between forty and fifty thousand dollars.

No. 16. *Mr. Cambreleng*—When did you withdraw the note for $15,000?

Ans. We *paid* the note for $15,000, March 15th, 1832.—*(Ninety-three days after date).*

No. 17. *Mr. Clayton*—It appears that this $15,000 was discharged by two drafts from the Cashier of the Branch Bank at New York—will you explain this transaction?

Ans.—I purchased those drafts for the purpose of making the remittance. The money was not furnished by the Bank, or any person connected with it—nor was I solicited to pay the note at the time I did.

No. 18. *Mr. Clayton*—Was not your paper opposed to the Bank prior to April 1, 1831, and did it not advocate the rechartering of the same after that date?

Ans.—Our paper has always been, and is now opposed to the renewal of the *present* charter. From the 30th November, 1829, to about April, 1831, being a period of only *sixteen months*, the Courier and Enquirer did warmly oppose the rechartering of the Bank. I have no recollection of ever having written and published a line against the Institution, but I certainly sanctioned nearly all those attacks upon it that appeared in our columns. I have always been in favor of a United States Bank, and although I considered the right of establishing Branches without the sanction of the State authorities, and without the liability of being taxed the same as State Institutions, a dangerous power; yet up to 30th Nov. 1829, our columns contained nothing but what was friendly to the Institution. On the 30th Nov. 1829, an editorial article, *the whole, or part of which, I have reason to believe, was written in the city of Washington*, made its appearance in our columns without my knowledge or consent. That article was not only hostile to the Bank, but questioned its constitutionality. It did not meet my approbation, nor did it express my sentiments; but, believing as I did, that the Institution was prostituted to the support of the political views of Mr. Clay, and the President of the U. States having shortly thereafter, called the attention of Congress to the subject of its re-charter—I consented that it should be attacked as an Institution improperly interfering in the politics of the country, and consequently, obnoxious to the censure of the people. Our associate editor Mr. Jas. G. Bennett—who avows himself hostile to all Banks—assailed the Institution almost daily, and wrote many paragraphs which I censured at the time, notwithstanding my then conviction, that the Bank was interfering in the politics of the day, and espousing a course hostile to that we advocated. A variety of circumstances, but principally the movements in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, composed almost exclusively of the friends of Gen. Jackson, produced a change in my sentiments in regard to the political character of the Institution. The question of the necessity of an Institution of the kind, was discussed by able pens, and although always favorable to such an Institution, these discussions not only strengthened my opinions, but satisfied me beyond the shadow of a doubt, that a modified re-charter of the present institution, or the establishment of one similar to it, was absolutely necessary for the preservation of the currency of the country and for the protection of our commercial interests.

About this time my sickness created considerable alarm—my life was generally dispaired of, and our establishment requiring more funds, my father-in-law (Mr. Stewart,) proposed to advance me $10,000, provided Col. Tylee would raise and put into the paper the same amount, which would enable us to get along comfortably. I made the proposition to Col. Tylee, but he objected. He said it was not convenient for him to do so, that the business did not accord with his habits and pursuits, and expressed a determination to sell out. He had some conversation with Mr. Noah, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Hoskins, and they partially agreed to purchase, but when I was apprized of the intention, I gave them notice that I should object unless they brought into the capital of the concern at least $10,000. This they could not accomplish, and the negotiation ended. Shortly afterwards it was again renewed, and Mr. Noah expressed his belief that he could, through a friend, raise the whole amount required to effect the purchase, if I would make out a statement of the concern, and from that statement, the loan should appear to be a safe one. I mentioned to the gentleman through whom Mr. Noah was negotiating his loan, and to Mr. Noah, that I was prepared to advocate a modified recharter of the Bank of the United States, and the nature of the letter I had written to Mr. Livingston. Mr. Noah stated his fears of the effect of such a course on the reputation of the paper, and said he questioned the constitutionality of any Bank unless located in the District of Columbia, but admitted its utility. The gentleman referred to urged our advocating an unconditional recharter, but expressed great satisfaction at learning that I was in favour of a recharter under any circumstances.

For the information of the Committee I will now add that at the time the gentleman referred to, urged our advocating an unconditional recharter of the Bank, *nor at any other time, did he or any other person promise or insinuate, directly or indirectly, that the Bank of the United States would make us loans or accommodations of any kind or description whatever.* As I have before stated *we never entertained the idea of applying for such loans until many months thereafter, when our local Banks refused to discount for us good paper*, and as I believed, (whether correctly or not I cannot say,) because we advocated the rechartering the Bank of the United States. When we did make the application for a loan it was without the knowledge or advice of the individual heretofore referred to, and I am not aware that *even at this moment* he is apprized of our having received *any* accommodation from the Bank.

I will also state for the information of the Committee, that I am satisfied in my own mind, he did not act as the agent of the Bank in making the loan to Mr. Noah, and for the following reasons: *In the first place, he would not then have charged a commission of 2½ per cent., and secondly, the money in such case would have been forthcoming when required. But instead of that being the case, he gave his and his father's paper at short dates which was not paid when due, which my father-in-law, Mr. Stewart, cashed, and one third of which was replaced by his notes at sixty days and six months, because he could not raise the funds at the time he had agreed on.*

I have said that I believe the article of 30th November, 1829, was in part at least, written at Washington. I consider it my duty to add, that I have no reason to believe it was written with the knowledge of, or expressed the views of the then Secretary of State. From an intimate knowledge of his character, I am convinced he would not have approved of such a proceeding.

It may be proper to add, that since we procured the loan of $20,000 from the Bank, we have added to the property of the Courier and Enquirer, boats, press and types, which have *cost us upwards of* $19,000, *and that the whole amount of our accommodation from the Bank at this time is but* $18,000 *which will fall due in August next*, [and we have not a dollar of accommodation from any other bank.]

I believe that in all our local institutions, notes are thrown out if any two of the directors dissent, and frequently if only one objects; and that they are not required to assign their reasons. I do not charge that our paper was rejected because we advocated a recharter of the Bank, but in the absence of any other seemingly good cause, I attributed it to that, and acted accordingly.

PROSPECTS ON THE "GOOSE CREEK."

The National Intelligencer of Saturday says, "The House of Representatives, it will be seen from their resolution to remove carpets from the Hall, and open new doors and windows in it, are anticipating warm work. The present session bids fair to last till midsummer. Better, however, that it last till Christmas, than that either of the two great questions (the Tariff and the Bank) be postponed, or left unsettled."

Extract of a letter from Com. JAMES BIDDLE, commanding the U. S. squadron in the Mediterranean, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Syracuse, Feb. 1, 1832.

"It may perhaps be not uninteresting to you to learn that the whole number of persons in this squadron, exclusive of commissioned and warrant officers, is eleven hundred and seven, and that of this number eight hundred and nineteen have stopped their allowance of spirits, receiving money for it, under your general order of the 15th of June last. To encourage these men to persevere, and to entice others to follow their example, the grog money is paid regularly, and at short periods. On board the John Adams, as you will perceive from the accompanying papers, not a man draws his allowance of spirits."

NEW YORK, MAY 5.

Melancholy Catastrophe.—At a quarter before six o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the large new structure, belonging to Phelps & Peck, on the corner of Cliff and Fulton streets, and occupied as counting rooms and a warehouse for the very extensive business of that firm, suddenly fell in with a startling and tremendous crash, causing the foundations of the buildings in the whole neighborhood to tremble. The edifice was brick, six stories high; resting upon a granite basement of upright blocks of pilasters, of the description ordinarily in use. The building occupied about 100 feet on Cliff street, and 75 upon Fulton. Two-thirds of the pile, comprising the whole front upon Cliff, and say fifty feet upon Fulton street, was severed perpendicularly from top to bottom, and fell at once into a heap of broken ruins.

The whole building to the topmost loft, was filled with goods of great weight and intrinsic value. The lower stories were stored with iron and tin, and the three upper lofts, crammed to their utmost capacity, with cotton.—The loss of property, independently of the building, will be very great. But this loss weighs as the dust only in the balance, in comparison with the loss of life which is at this moment wringing so many bosoms with anguish, and the unspeakable agonies of the mangled though not lifeless bodies, that have been taken from the ruins. The number of lives lost by this distressing event is not yet known. Mr. Phelps had left his counting room a short time before, and was at the moment of the catastrophe in attendance at the monthly meeting of the Board of Public Schools. The other partner, Mr. Peck, is in the country.

Mr. Thomas H. Goddard, the book-keeper, and Mr. Josias Stokes, the confidential Clerk, were in the counting room on the second floor engaged in writing at their desks, at the time of the fall; and Mr. Alfred K. Seymour, another clerk, was in the counting room on the first floor. All three were whelmed in the ruins, and crushed to death. Mr. Pitkin, also a clerk, was standing at the front door, on Cliff-street, and saved himself by jumping one side at the moment he heard the cracking, and running across the street.

Several laborers were killed.

The project of taking a rail road along Broadway, New York, excites much sensation among owners of property in that city.—The Journal of Commerce of Saturday contains the following communication—

"Mr. Editor—I am an owner of property and a resident on Broadway. My property, nearly 200 feet front, is not to be obstructed. I know my rights, and mean to maintain them. I say this firmly and dispassionately, and after mature deliberation. Let this company dare to obstruct my front, and I will sink the whole property, and as much more, before I will submit to it. The ground I intend to take is firm resistance. They shall not have possession.—If ten armed men will not defend me, *one hundred shall.* When the rights of citizens are so grossly and wantonly invaded, it becomes the sovereign people to take care of themselves. As one of them, I mean to do so. SEVENTY-SIX.

We hope to hear what success attends this new plan of civic nullification, because we are disposed to try it upon a pile of lumber placed in front of our office. Our next door neighbor complained of the obstruction, and his share was taken and added to our heap. "Pelion on Ossa."—*U. S. Gaz.*

Savannah, May 10.

FIRE!—The Cotton on board the steam boat Pendleton from Darien, lying at Bolton's wharf, took fire yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, which, together with the boat, was entirely destroyed. As soon as the fire was discovered, the boat was cut loose, the passengers and crew, so rapid was its progress, having barely time to effect their escape to the shore. She drifted with the rising tide, then half flood, along the line of vessels at their wharves, from which she was shoved off with poles, about half a mile up the river, on the other side, when, by the exertions of Captain Peck, she was made fast to a tree, but the rope burning she swung off and was again secured by the anchor dropping from its fastenings. She continued burning for three hours and a half, and on the turn of the tide again threatened danger to the shipping, which was arrested by the steam boat Georgia taking the flaming mass in tow.

We have never seen destruction more complete—the Cotton, (601 bales) and every thing on board, even the baggage of the passengers being destroyed, together with the vessel and machinery. The boat, on which there was no insurance was owned by Mr. B. S. Griffin, of Griffinsville. Capt. P. does not know the origin of the fire. The Pendleton brought a flat in tow, containing 280 bales, (which, of course, was saved) making 881 bags, on which, as near as we can learn, the following insurance existed:

610 bales	Ocean Insurance Co. Boston,	$18,300
22 "	Marine & Fire " " Charleston,	660
33 "	Augusta Insurance Company,	924

Total loss of Cotton, about $20,000

Since the above was in type, we learn that 277 bales of that insured in the Boston office was in the flat, consequently its loss is but about $10,000.

New Orleans, April 21.—Yesterday was *Good Friday*, and the Editors of our city papers refused to print, that the sanctity of the day might not be profaned by themselves, their journeymen, or the readers of their papers. During the morning divine service was performed at various houses of worship in the place, and as we have learned, two parties went out in the course of the afternoon, and shot pistols at each other, by way of making the services of the day more solemn.

The Legislature of Indiana have chartered a company to construct a bridge over the Ohio, at Louisville. The cost of this work is estimated at *five millions of dollars.*

A Female Gamester.—A Mrs. Eliza Blond was convicted, at the late Court of Sessions in Abbeville District S. C., of keeping a Faro Bank, and playing at that game, and sentenced to six months imprisonment, and a fine of $500.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
May 8th, 1832.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Gentlemen: As I was passing, this morning from my boarding-house, on Pennsylvania Avenue, to the book-store of Messrs. Thompson & Homans, between Gadsby's and Brown's Hotel, I was accosted by a man of ruffian appearance, who required me to stop; I did so. He approached pretty near. I discovered he was very much agitated. His lip quivered, and he turned very pale. He asked me if my name was Arnold. I told him it was. He said, "Then you are the man who abused my friend Houston so severely." He was going on to say something else; but the instant I saw the subject he had broached, I demanded to know his name. He replied, "His name was HERD," and added, "Major HERD." I told him I knew nothing of him, and I intended to have nothing to do with him. I fortunately had a walking cane in my hand, and kept it in a position, that he saw I could strike as soon as he could. He wore a cane and had a large stick in his hand. I think it was an orange limb, headed and ferruled. I turned my back upon him as soon as I could do it in safety. As I walked off, he said, "he intended to whip me, AND THAT HE WOULD DO IT YET, BY GOD." He did not pursue me as I discovered. I do not wish to ask to be protected by my constitutional privilege, but I think it due to the American people that they should know the state of things at this place. I therefore submit these facts, and ask you to give them to the public through the columns of the Intelligencer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THO. D. ARNOLD.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Original Letter from Gen. Washington.—When our Capitol was destroyed last June, it will be recollected that the papers of the various Offices of the Government were thrown into general confusion, to remedy which disorder, however, provision was made by the last Legislature. On looking over this mass of documents, a few days since, the subjoined letter was discovered, being in the proper hand writing of Gen. Washington, and addressed "to the Governor and Council of the State of North Carolina," in reply, as it would seem, to one from them approving, in the name of the State, the recently formed General Government, and of his Administration of it.—Like every thing else, proceeding from the pen of that incomparable man, it is distinguished for its chasteness of style and elevated patriotism. The spirit of devotion to the Union which it breathes, and the high estimate entertained of its value by the writer, renders its publication at this moment peculiarly interesting:—

To the Governor and Council of the State of North Carolina:

GENTLEMEN: I entreat you to be persuaded that nothing could have been more agreeable to me, than the proofs contained in your affectionate address of the friendly sentiments entertained by you for my person, and for the Government which I have been appointed by my Countrymen to administer. And I reciprocate, with heartfelt satisfaction, your congratulations on the completion of the Union of all the States: an event, in my judgment, pregnant with more salutary consequences than can easily be expressed or conceived.

It will ever be my first wish and most strenuous endeavour, to justify, so far as may be in my power, the confidence which my fellow citizens have thought proper to repose in me, by exerting every power vested in the President of the United States by the Constitution, for the happiness and prosperity of our Country: and by giving efficacy to such a system as will ensure the general welfare and conciliate the public mind.

I desire, gentlemen, to make acceptable to you, my acknowledgments for the kind concern you take in the restoration of my health and preservation of my life; and in the retribution I may receive after the conclusion of this mortal existence. May you, and the State in whose government you have the principal agency, be also the peculiar care of Divine Providence. GEO. WASHINGTON.

United States, August 26th, 1790.

FOREIGN.

FROM FRANCE there are accounts to the 5th ult.—From the Courier we take a letter from a Harve paper, giving the particulars of a *scavenger riot* in Paris. The authorities, desirous to ensure cleanliness in the streets during the prevalence of the cholera, had interfered with the *rag-gatherers* and other *grapers in filth* about the streets, and they accordingly were for having their three days and barricades!—but this could not last long.

The extension of the *Cholera* was more rapid than in London. The medical authorities had published through the Moniteur long instructions to the citizens how to receive the enemy when it appeared and to keep off its attacks.

The Gazette de France, of 1st April, says, "the complication of the affairs of Belgium is almost finished, while the difficulties of that at Ancona are about commencing. The Austrian army is concentrating around the Pontifical territory, and our ministry of the 13th March is sending artillery to Ancona." The same paper thus remarks upon the state of affairs in France: "It cannot be disguised that things are hastening onwards. The men of the *just medium* desire a new Chamber, that they may obtain from it laws of exception; the *revolutionists* appeal to insurrection and riots. The dissolution of the present Chamber must be the result of this crisis. This result should be foreseen by the *men of the right*, and they should seriously reflect on what should be done by them in case of a general election.

There appeared to exist considerable alarm throughout France in consequence of the existence of the cholera.

Paris, April 3.—The Moniteur states the number of persons attacked by cholera from its commencement until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, to be 735, of which 458 are men and 277 women. Deaths, total, 267. There were 255 new cases.

Philadelphia, May 9.

By the packet ship Monongahela, we have received a series of the London Morning Chronicle to the 8th ult. inclusive. Our extracts are as copious as practicable this afternoon. The Chronicle remarks that the disturbances at Paris were serious, but much exaggerated in some of the London papers. It would seem that the Dutch and Belgians maintained a very hostile attitude towards each other.

We have before us a letter from a very respectable source, dated London, 6th April, from which we take the following paragraphs

"Mr. Van Buren, Co'. Aspinwall, and Mr. W. [illegible]

...ENTATIVES, ...h, 1832.
...INTELLIGENCER ...his morning fro... ...ia Avenue, to th... ...Homans, betwee... ...as accosted by ... ...quired me to stop... ...ear. I discovere... ...lip quivered, an... ...e if my name wa... ...id, "Then you ar... ...ston so severely ... ...e else; but the in... ...ched, I demande... "His name wa... ...n." I told him ... ...ed to have nothin... ...a walking cane i... ...n, that he saw ... He wore a cap... I think it was a... I turned my back ...t in safety. As ... to whip me, an... ...n." He did no... ...not wish to ask t... privilege, but ...e that they should ...lace. I therefor... ...give them to th... Intelligencer. ...ent servant, ... D. ARNOLD.

...ISTER. *Washington.*— ...ed last June, i... ...pers of the va... ...it were thrown ...edy which dis... ...made by the las... ...er this mass o... the subjoined ...the proper hand ...and addressed ...of the State o... ...it would seem ...in the name o... ...d General Go... ...tration of it.— ...eding from th... ...it is distinguish... ...nd elevated pat... ...n to the Union ...gh estimate en... ...vriter, render... ...eculiarly inter...

State of North Ca... ...persuaded that no... ...able to me, tha... ...tionate address o... ...d by you for m... ...which I have bee... ...dminister. And ...ion, your congrat... Union of all th... ...t, pregnant wit... ...can easily be ex...

...most strenuous en... ...be in my power ...zens have thought ...ting every powe... ...ted States by th... prosperity of ou... such a system a... ...nd conciliate the ...

...ceptable to you, ...concern you take ...d preservation of ...y receive after the ... May you, and ...i have the princi... ...re of Divine Pre... ...ASHINGTON. ...0.

...ounts to the 5th ...e a letter from ...culars of a *scar...* ...horities, desi... ...ne streets du... ...era, had inter... ...and other *gro...* ...nd they accord... ...e days and bar... ...st long. *...era* was more ...edical authori... Moniteur long ...w to receive the ... to keep off its ...

...st April, says, ...s of Belgium is ...culties of that ...ng. The Aus... ...ound the Pon... ...try of the 13th ...*cona.*" The ...n the state of ...e disguised that The men of Chamber, that of exception; ...surrection and present Cham... ...isis. This re... *...men of the* ...sly reflect on ...n case of a ge...

...derable alarm ...ce of the exist... ...eur states the cholera from ...k in the after... ...are men and ... There were ...

...hia, May 9. ...hela, we have ...don Morning ...ive. Our ex... ...ble this after... ...s that the dis... ...but much ex... ...on papers. It ...and Belgians ...tude towards ...

...om a very re... ...6th April. ...r paragraphs. ...and Mr. W. I...

Mr. Vail holds the appointment of Charge. ...who not be surprised if there is a change of ministry shortly, and a *moderate* reform-bill passed. If the present Bill should be thrown out by the Lords, or so much modified that Lord Grey will not accept it, he must go out, and then a moderate measure, such as Lord Brougham's, will pass."

We have the London Morning Post, of th... 5th ult. in which it is stated, in the leading editorial article, that the disturbances in Paris were unquestionably in connexion with "movements" in every part of France, of a political nature, which would require all the energies of the Perier cabinet. According to the same paper, the cases and the deaths of Cholera, in Paris, were "far more numerous than had distinguished its progress in any other place in Europe."

The second reading of the Reform Bill was to take place in the House of Lords on the 9th.

The London Times of the 3d holds this language:—"There is little chance, we understand, that the second reading of the Reform Bill will be carried in the House of Lords by more than the scantiest possible majority. Of the bill passing the committee without an entire change of its most essential clauses, there is no prospect whatever—not the most remote—with a body of Peers composed like the present."

The returns from all the different parts of London give the following results of the cholera on the 6th of April:—There were remaining from the last reports, 195; new cases that day, 31; died, 17; recovered, 30; remaining, 179; total number of cases in London, 2158; total deaths, 1148. In other parts of England the last day's report gave—new cases, 47; total number of cases, 7416; total number of deaths, 2470.

A passenger in the M. mentions that little or no alarm appeared to exist in London on account of the cholera, and the disease was considered as subsiding.

From the Paris Messager des Chambres, April 5th.

It is impossible any longer to doubt that there is an organized band in Paris, who poison the wine, the milk and the water, throughout the city and the environs. The people are greatly exasperated, the citizens are in a perfect dread, and cry loudly against so infernal a conspiracy.

Vast numbers of persons were leaving Paris for Italy and Switzerland. In order to check this disposition to emigrate, reports were circulated on Monday and Tuesday that the disease had manifested itself in Geneva and Italy, but being evident fabrications, failed in producing the desired effect.

Liverpool, April 7.

Cotton.—The import this week reaches 25,142 bags, and the sales are 7,990 bags, at a decline generally of 1-8d per lb., including 270 Sea Islands at 10½ to 18d; 3480 Boweds 6d to 7 3-8d; 600 New Orleans 6 3-8d to 7¾; 850 Alabamas 6d to 6¾d.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1832.

Pursuant to previous notice, an adjourned meeting of the Citizens of this County was held at Mr. James Millar's, on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of recommending Candidates to represent the County of Cumberland in the next Legislature.

Mr. Charles McAlister, from the Committee appointed on Monday last, to inquire of, and report to the meeting, the names of those individuals who will be most likely to meet the approbation of the People as Candidates for the next Legislature, reported, that the Committee had performed the duty assigned them, and that he was authorized to recommend

The Hon. JOHN D. TOOMER, for the Senate,
JOHN SMITH, Sen'r, and JOHN D. ECCLES, } for the Commons.

On motion, the recommendation was unanimously concurred in, whereupon the meeting adjourned.

A. McDIARMID, Secretary.

Fayetteville, May 10, 1832.

Congress.—In the Senate, the chief subject of debate has been the amendment to the Post Office Law abolishing the postage on Newspapers. Several days' debate were closed by the rejection of the proposition by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hayne, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Miller, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Tomlinson—22.

NAYS.—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Buckner, Dallas, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, Mangum, Marcy, Robinson, Smith, Tazewell, Tipton, Troup, Tyler, White, Williams.—23.

It will be seen that it was made a party question, the administration members voting against the proposition.

In the House of Representatives, the case of Gen. Houston still drags along. On the 7th, he made a speech in defence, and a great portion of every day since has been occupied in debate. There are two propositions before the House, one to discharge Houston immediately, and the other affirming that he has committed a breach of privilege. We fear, from some indications, that he will be acquitted.

The following is a copy of an amendment offered by Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, to the resolution calling upon the Postmaster General for certain information:

"That a Committee be appointed to examine and report the present condition of the Post Office Department; in what manner the laws regulating the Department are administered; the distribution of labor; the number of clerks, and the duties assigned to each; the number of agents; where and how employed; the compensation of contractors; and generally the order and arrangement of the Department, and whether further and what legal provisions be necessary to secure the proper administration of its affairs; and the power to send for persons and papers."

This amendment has not yet been acted upon, but will be probably the first thing in order after the case of Houston is disposed of.

The Hon. *John Branch* passed through this place on Sunday last, on his return from Florida to Washington.—*Ral. Star.*

Important Decision.—At our Sup'r Court now in session, Judge Norwood presiding, came on the trial of an Indictment, *State* vs. *the Captain and Agent of the John Walker Steam Boat*, for an Assault and Battery, alleged to have been committed by them on a person employed by the Agent of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, in assisting him to enforce the collection of Tolls, by a seizure of the Boat. A verdict was rendered for the State subject to the opinion of the Court, on a case agreed. The facts, so far as we could gather them, were these:

The Collector of the tolls, who is also the general Agent of the Company, had demanded the tolls due by the Boat, on merchandize brought up the river from Wilmington to Fayetteville, at a point below Campbellton Landing, which had been designated by the Company as the place where tolls should be collected, and which was well known to the Captain of the boat. The boat refused when hailed to come to, but proceeded on her voyage, until she arrived at the wharf, her usual place of discharging her cargo. The Collector went on board the boat immediately, and demanded the tolls, which were refused: and on the next morning, accompanied by force, he again went on board to enforce the collection, by a seizure with intent to sell the boat for the dues then unpaid. He was resisted by the Defendants, and the assault and battery was committed which was the subject of the Indictment.

The case turned principally upon the Constitutionality of that part of the charter, which gives to the Company the right of enforcing the collection of the Tolls by a seizure and sale of the Boat. A variety of questions arose in the progress of the cause, involving the true construction of the act of 1815 (the act incorporating the Company;) and whether if the Legislature had a right Constitutionally to grant such a power, the authority had been regularly exercised. For it was admitted that if the Legislature had power to pass the Act, and the provisions contained in it, had been strictly pursued, the Collector was justified in his entry upon the Boat, and the Defendants would be Guilty.

It was contended on behalf of the Defendants, among other things,—that the *Boat* could not be seized for the tolls due on the *merchandize* conveyed in her:—that the right to exact tolls accrued to the Company, only from the use of the *Canals*, *Locks*, and *Sluices*, and as there were no artificial constructions of this description on the Cape Fear, between Fayetteville and Wilmington, tolls could not be demanded for using the ordinary navigation of the river:—that if the seizure was not made before the boat passed the point designated for the collection of tolls, she could not be seized after she had been suffered to pass, and had arrived at her place of destination:—and that as the Act incorporating the Cape Fear Navigation Company, had copied certain sections, and re-enacted them, of the Roanoke Charter, and in the clause of that Act authorizing the collection of tolls had designated "a point at or near the *Falls on Roanoke*" and no other, the Cape Fear Company was confined to that place, and would be held to a strict construction of her powers, as to the time, place, and manner, in which the franchise granted to her, should be exercised.

On all these points, his Honor Judge Norwood was against the Defendant. But on the main question, whether the act of incorporation, as to this *remedy* given for collection, did not contravene the Bill of Rights and the Constitution, he agreed with the Defendants, and gave judgment in their favor. His Honor remarked, that in his opinion the Legislature had transcended their authority, in conferring on the Company a power to collect their tolls by a seizure and sale, as it had the effect of constituting them Judges in their own cause, and enabled them to ascertain for themselves the amount of their demand, and issue execution for their debt, without affording to the other party an opportunity of controverting their claim, or contesting its lawfulness, either as to the sum demanded, or the manner of enforcing it.—That he had no doubt that it was competent for the Legislature to have directed a seizure of the Boat, on a failure to pay the tolls, if it had taken care to have secured to the Boat owner some mode by which he might have had his defence heard and passed upon. If for instance, it had allowed the party whose property was seized to *replevy*, and upon giving security at appear to the County Court, where he might have an issue made up, and tried by a Jury, before he was divested of the possession of his property, it would have clearly been within the constitutional scope of the Legislature. But as by this summary mode of proceeding, the right of *Trial by Jury* had been in fact, and virtually denied to the defendants, the Law, so far as this particular remedy was concerned, was unconstitutional, and therefore void. The Judge also noticed the argument which had been urged for the prosecution, that the State, being largely interested as a joint corporator, and having assumed to herself by the act of 1823, the entire control and management of the improvements on the river, and deriving from it a considerable revenue for the support of Government, might direct the mode in which that revenue should be collected, in the same manner, as she enforces any other branch of taxation. But in reply, he denied that the State had any right to delegate her sovereignty in this particular to any individuals,—that she could not authorize any corporation, whether public or private, to collect money to be expended upon other than public purposes;—and that her interest in the Company constituted her no more than an individual private corporator.

We do not pretend to give any thing more than a mere outline of his Honor's argument. The case, we understand, will go up to the Supreme Court, and its final decision will settle the law upon a point, which it is important to the rights of the Company and the Boat owner, should be clearly understood.

The Bank Report.—In addition to the exculpatory testimony of Mr. Webb, the Editor of the Courier & Enquirer, which we publish in another column, and which removes some of the objectionable features of the transactions of that concern with the Bank, Mr. Noah, the partner of Mr. Webb, has published an affidavit which he presented to the Committee of Investigation, in which he positively denies all knowledge of the fact that the $15,000 obtained by him from Mr. Burrows was loaned by the President of the Bank. He says,

"I gave my note to Mr. Burrows, senior, endorsed by Mr. Webb, and a commission of 2½ per cent. to Mr. Burrows, junior, and received from Mr. Burrows senior, his paper, which was subsequently cashed by Mr. Alex. Stewart, the father-in-law of Mr. Webb. It was not for six months after negotiating this loan, that the final payment was made by Mr. Burrows.—Judge, therefore, of my astonishment at having heard a suggestion that that sum in money was loaned by Mr. Biddle for my use, when throughout the negotiation, the name of the Bank was not mentioned, and I never for a moment suspected that the loan emanated from any other source than Mr. Enoch Burrows of Connecticut."

The Courier & Enquirer indulges in bitter editorial denunciations of Mr. Cambreleng, to whose pen they attribute the report, and whose one-sided statement of their transactions they declare to be owing to a determination if possible to break down their paper, in consequence of differences of opinion in relation to local politics. The following is a specimen:

"We have now given the facts connected with our loans from the Bank, and we here repeat that *directly or indirectly* we owe the institution but $18,000, and have exclusive of debts due us, property in our establishment worth nearly $30,000. Did the Bank Committee know this? Most assuredly they did, and let them answer to the people for their unheard of *suppression* and *misrepresentation* of facts. We will point out a few of them. Mr. CAMBRELENG says—"we will now submit the facts in relation to the manner in which this loan (the $52,795) has been disposed of." *On the 14th March, Burrows obtained a discount from the Bank of* $14,150, *and on the 15th of the same month the note of Webb and Noah for* $15,000, *loaned them on the 16th of December previously, and not due till June next, was paid off by two drafts from Webb, obtained at the United States Branch Bank at New York.*"

Now, what does this imply? what idea was intended to be conveyed by this statement? There is but one answer to be given to these questions, and that is, the writer, (and we have Mr. CAMBRELENG's own declaration that he was *engaged* in writing it,) wished the public to believe that Mr. Burrows loaned us the money to pay the loan of $15,000. No other inference can be drawn from the paragraph—No other inference was intended to be conveyed by it—and such inference is totally at variance with the facts of the case known to the Committee.

Extract of Mr. Webb's examination.

"Mr. *Clayton*—It appears that this $15,000 was discharged by two drafts from the Cashier of the Branch Bank at New York—will you explain this transaction?

"*Ans.*—I purchased those drafts for the purpose of making the remittance. The money was not furnished by the Bank, or any person connected with it—nor was I solicited to pay the note at the time I did.

And again: "When we did make the application for a loan it was without the knowledge or advice of the individual heretofore referred to, and I am not aware that *even at this moment* he [Burrows] is apprised of our having received *any* accommodation from the Bank."

"This surely is a sufficient refutation of the impudent and *shameless* paragraph of the Committee; but they had still further and more pointed testimony on the subject. Immediately after Judge Clayton received the answer to his question as above, he proposed to Mr. Webb the following:

"Did Mr. Burrows furnish you the $15,000 with which you paid your note of 15th December?"

Mr. Webb said he could not but consider the question insulting in its nature, and containing a direct reflection upon his integrity—he therefore would not answer it. Judge Clayton then withdrew the question and assured Mr. Webb that it was not intended to reflect in any way upon his conduct, but was founded upon the fact that Mr. Burrows had received a large discount on the 14th March. On the question being withdrawn and this explanation made, Mr. Webb said, that though unwilling that such a question should appear in his examination, he would most cheerfully answer it for the information of the Committee, and proceeded to answer them, that so far from Mr. Burrows loaning the money the take up the note, he (Mr. Burrows,) was not probably aware that there was such a note in existence! We have not language suitable to convey our contempt of the man who, with these facts before him, could thus, while acting in his official capacity aud under the solemnity of an oath, deliberately pen a paragraph so worded as to convey to the world the basest insinuations. Let the constituents of Mr. C. C. Cambreleng look to this matter, and let *them* say whether they will sanction such unheard of profligacy.

We have not yet the counter reports from the Committee of the House of Representatives upon the Bank of the United States.—That of Mr. Adams is said to be in a state of forwardness; but that of the other members of the committee is, we are sorry to say, delayed by the indisposition of Mr. McDuffie.—*N. Int.*

The Hon. Wm. Gaston has declined being a Candidate for re-election to our State Legislature, from the town of Newbern. "The sacrifice of professional, domestic, and personal duties, which a continuance in the Legislature must necessarily occasion," is given as the motive for this determination.

The Vice Presidency.—Every day adds to our conviction, that the people of this State will not be drilled to the support of Mr. Van Buren for the Vice Presidency. Our Superior Court has been in session during the last week, and in our intercourse with gentlemen from various parts of the County who are in attendance upon it, we do not recollect to have heard a single individual express a favorable opinion of this Protean politician. He is generally detested. From information we possess, we take it upon ourself to state, that in good time a meeting of the people opposed to him, will be called, to be held during the session of our County Court in June, to appoint Delegates to the Convention which will assemble at Raleigh on Monday the 18th of June, for the purpose of nominating a Ticket of Electors favorable to Jackson and Barbour. Let the people in other counties pursue this course; let the Convention be respectable for numbers and for weight of character; let a popular Ticket be formed, pledged to vote for Jackson and Barbour, or any other honest anti-Tariff man, and we venture to predict that it will succeed by a vote of three to one.

In Pitt County, on the 8th instant, a large and very respectable meeting was held, for the purpose of having an expression of popular opinion on this subject. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That with us the great question concerning any man who may be presented for our suffrages is, Is he for the protective policy? Recognizing in Martin Van Buren, one who contributed largely to fasten upon the country, the Tariff Act of 1828, which we view as an infringement of the Constitution, as unequal and oppressive in its operations, and as jeopardizing the Union of these States, we should deplore his elevation to the responsible and influential post of Vice President of the U. States.

Resolved, further, That we consider M. Van Buren as a political juggler, who has contributed more than any other politician, living or dead, to introduce corruption and intrigue into our public departments; that we hold him mainly responsible for the dissentions and distractions of the present administration, and therefore unfit to be a ruler in a plain republican Government like ours.

Resolved, That we approve of the State Convention to be held at Raleigh, on the 18th June next, to appoint Electors for Vice President.

Resolved, further, That Doct. Churchill Gorham be appointed a delegate to represent this meeting in that Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend to that Convention, PHILIP PENDLETON BARBOUR, as Vice President of the United States.

Mr. Patton, one of the Virginia Delegation in Congress, having been appointed by his constituents a Delegate to the Baltimore Convention, has addressed them a letter declining the appointment. He declares himself to be in favor of Judge Barbour, who "has no chance of being nominated by the Baltimore Convention." He says,

"If any man will take the trouble to count the electoral votes, that can be obtained upon the most favorable estimate of the strength of the strongest candidate for the Vice Presidency, by any one who has the slightest chance of being nominated at Baltimore, I think he will be satisfied that no election of Vice President, will be made by the electoral colleges. I agree with you that it is "an event which we should greatly deplore." But I believe it is inevitable. The election of Vice President will then devolve upon the Senate of the United States. A majority of the whole Senate will have to choose a Vice President "from the two highest on the list" of electoral votes. One of the two highest will be Mr. Sergeant. If Mr. Sergeant is brought before the Senate in competition with Mr. Van Buren, I have not the slightest doubt that he will be elected—conclusive proof of that is found in the vote already recorded against Mr. Van Buren, in opposition to his appoint ment to an inferior office—and the known opinion of others of the Senators who did not vote on that occasion. There is, I think, not much reason to doubt that either of the other candidates, who are friends to the present administration, would be elected by the Senate over Mr. Sergeant. It is the general—I might say, the universal opinion—that Mr. Van Buren will receive the nomination of the Baltimore Convention—and yet the propriety and necessity of that caucus is vindicated on the ground that it is very desirable to prevent the election of the Clay candidate. And it is by such a bug-bear as this, that we are to be cajoled or frightened into the support of one with whom we widely differ in political sentiment—and into the abandonment of one with whom in general we agree, and in whose integrity, capacity, and fidelity we have full confidence."

The Globe, in reply to Mr. Patton, says, that "nothing can be more certain we believe than that the Baltimore nomination for the Vice Presidency will get every vote that the President himself will obtain, if we except Pennsylvania. Under the ratio formed by the House of Representatives, the joint Jackson ticket, will, we think, certainly obtain ten votes in Maine, seven in New Hampshire, 42 in New York, 3 in Maryland, 23 in Virginia, 15 in North Carolina, 10 in Georgia, 15 in Kentucky, 15 in Tennessee, 21 in Ohio, 4 in Mississippi, 5 in Illinois, 5 in Louisiana, 4 in Missouri, 7 in Alabama—in all 186, being a majority of 52. Nothing we believe can defeat this calculation but a defeat of the ticket in favor of the President in some of the States enumerated. It is not improbable that the votes of Pennsylvania and New Jersey will swell his aggregate to 226 out of 288."

We emphatically deny even the remote probability of the Candidate of the Baltimore Convention getting the vote of this State, if that candidate shall be, as is now almost certain, Martin Van Buren. Can any one believe, too, that he will get Kentucky, Ohio, Louisiana or Virginia? Take these votes from his aggregate, and there will remain 117; which is a greater vote than we believe he will ever receive for that or the higher office at which he is aiming.

The Young Men's National Republican Convention which met in Washington City on Monday the 7th inst., have unanimously nominated Henry Clay and John Sergeant for President and Vice President. Upwards of 300 Delegates representing sixteen States, were present. There was no Delegate from North Carolina.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of May 5, says:—"We are happy to announce that Mr. Neilson, the Charge from our country, has effected an arrangement with the Neapolitan Government, by which the whole of our claims have been allowed. We understand that the King of Naples refused at first to have any thing to do with the subject, but was informed that ten days time would be granted to him to decide upon the measure, after which a different course of policy would be immediately adopted—this had the desired effect, and brought his Majesty to terms.

"This information is derived from the U. S. sloop of war *Ontario*, Lieut. Gordon, 32 days from Gibralter, arrived at Norfolk."

NAPLES.—We apprehend that some mistake must exist in the report of an adjustment with Naples having been completed; because it is rumored, since the arrival of the *Ontario*, that the frigate *United States* will soon proceed to the Mediterranean, and be followed, at an early day, by the ship of the Line *Delaware*, now undergoing repairs.—*Globe.*

REMARKS BY THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

This is a very curious mistake, certainly; for it seems to be beyond doubt, now, that the information of an adjustment of our claims upon the Neapolitan Government was, to say the least of it, premature. We thought, indeed, that the arrangement was rather of the suddenest; but we did believe, until we read the above paragraph in the Government paper of yesterday, that the Administration was in luck this time. But *the reason why* the Globe apprehends that "some mistake must exist in the report" is vastly more curious than the mistake itself. What connection has the departure of the Frigate United States for the Mediterranean, and of the "Ship of the Line" that is to follow her, with our Mission to Naples?—Only one inference is deducible from the *Because* of the Official; which is, that their departure to the Mediterranean depended upon the success or failure of the Mission to Naples. What business have our vessels of war with diplomatic negotiations! Pray Heaven the President is not going to MAKE WAR upon the Neapolitans, with or without the leave of Congress! If that be not what the Government Editor would be after insinuating, we should like to know what he does mean.

POSTSCRIPT.

The last National Intelligencer has the following, under the head "Postscript" dated "9 clock P. M. May 11."

We stop the Press to say that the House of Representatives has just taken the question on Mr. Houston's case, and decided that "he has been guilty of a contempt and violation of the privileges of the House," by a vote of 106 to 89.

Mr. Clay, of Alabama, thereupon moved that it is inexpedient to proceed further in the case, and that S. Houston be discharged. This motion was undecided when we left the House.

A letter from a friend at Washington informs us, that the House finally resolved that Houston should be brought to its Bar on Monday at 12 o'clock, there to receive a reprimand from the Chair, and be then discharged from further custody. He is also to be debarred the privilege granted to Governors and Ex-Governors, of a seat within the Lobby of the House.

Mr. McDuffie has made his report on the Bank. The Intelligencer says it "blows up" Mr. Clayton's Report. We have not time or room for a further notice of it.

NEW YORK, MAY 9.

Rice.—Advices from H... to 5th April, were received on the morning of the 7th inst., stating an advance in that market of about 30 per cent. which produced a very animated demand here, and in the course of the day about 1300 tierces, embracing nearly all in market, changed hands, at 3 a 3½ cents per lb., and at an advance of ½ to ¾ of a cent. The article is now held much higher.

MARRIED,

In this town, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. John H. Pearce, Mr. ANGUS McKENZIE to Miss MARGARET J. DEPO, daughter of the Rev. John Depo.

In Philadelphia, on the 8th instant, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, JOHN G. A. WILLIAMSON, Esq. of this State, to FANNY BOND, daughter of the late John Travis, Esq.

DIED,

On yesterday morning, in the 3d year of her age, JANET NEWBERRY, infant daughter of Wm. Widdifield.

☞The funeral will take place this afternoon (Tuesday) at 4 o'clock, to which the friends of the family and citizens generally are respectfully invited.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 62½; ditto apple, 50. Bacon 8 a 8½. Beeswax 17 a 18. Coffee 13½ a 15. Cotton 8¾ a 9¼. Corn 55. Flaxseed 80. Flour 4 to 4 75. Feathers 30 a 33. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 30 a 32. Nails, cut, 7½ a 8. Sugar, brown, 7¼ a 9½; Loaf and Lump 15 a 20. Salt 65 a 70. Wheat 75. Whiskey 28 a 32. Tobacco, (leaf) 2 50 a 3.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on the 7th inst., Steamer John Walker, Capt. Patrick, from Wilmington, with 20 passengers, and freighted with Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. to Messrs. T. Sandford & Co., T. Fuller, J. C. Latta, G. W. Ragland, Willkings & Co., H. L. Jones, J. Waddill, Locke & Baughan, R. Maynard & Co., D. Smith, E. L. Winslow, J. McRae, H. A. Rowland, of this place: Messrs. J. Dockery of Richmond: Cochran & Munroe, Carthage, Moore: A. D. Moore, J. Swan, S. Waddell, N. Hill, T. Waddell, Pittsborough, Chatham: J. Bell, Rockingham: T. Waddill, Wadesborough: J. Clancy, Hillsborough, Yarbrough & Alston, do.: Wm. Lindley, Greensborough: J. & J. M. Shepherd, Rockingham: Jno. Gaim.

Hay Mount School.

THE Subscriber will open the Male Department of the above Institution on Monday next the 21st inst. Particulars in a future advertisement.

J. H. PERRY.

May 15, 1832.

A Female Teacher Wanted.

THE TRUSTEES of the Rockingham Academy, (Richmond County) wish to employ a Lady qualified to teach Music, Painting, and the other usual branches of a female education. A salary of $400 and board will be given. Applications for the situation must be made by the 20th June, accompanied by testimonials of qualification, or references. The Exercises of the School will commence in the course of July.

F. T. LEAK, Sec'y.

May 15, 1832. 80 3w.

To Tin Plate Workers.

WANTED, a first rate WORKMAN; to such a one constant employment and liberal wages may be had by applying by mail, post paid, to

JAMES MARTINE.

Fayetteville, May 15, 1832. [80-tf.]

JUST RECEIVED,

PER HENRIETTA STEAM BOAT,

ONE Cask fresh Lime Juice,
Bunch Raisins,
Soft Shell Almonds,
Seidlitz Powders,
Phosphorus Lights,
Scotch Herrings,
Six Bbls. Jameison's Water Crackers,
Port Wine,
Madeira do.

DAVID SHAW.

May 15, 1832. 80-6w.

ICE CREAMS!

MAY be had at the Subscriber's Store, on and after Monday next. D. S.

SALTED HIDES.

200 Large Salted Hides, for sale by CHARLES T. HAIGH.

May 15.—80-4t

Notice.

ON Saturday the 26th day of May inst. at 12 o'clock, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction, in the Banking Room of the Office of the Bank of Cape Fear at Fayetteville, FIFTY-TWO SHARES of the Stock of the said Bank, pledged by the following persons, as a security for the payment of their several notes to the President Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, which notes are due and unpaid.

Twenty Shares, pledged by Jacob Rhodes.
Five Shares, " by Robinson Mumford, sen.
Eight Shares, " by Martin Pickett.
Nineteen Shares, " by Henry N. Jasper, Adm'r of Sarah M. Jasper.

J. W. WRIGHT, Cash'r.

Fayetteville, May 14th, 1832. 80-2w.

FOR RENT,

THE *HOUSE and LOT* on Cool Spring street, formerly B. Chapman's, Esq. For terms apply to P. DAILEY.

May 12th, 1832. 80-3t.

FOR SALE.

FOURTEEN hundred and fifty acres of valuable *River Land*, will be sold on the 9th day of June next, known by the name of the McReynold's Land, formerly the property of Benjamin W. Williams. The said Land is situated in Moore County, on the south side of Deep River, and has extensive and very valuable Low Grounds, well adapted to the culture of Cotton and Grain; a most desirable situation for a dwelling, and an admirable Spring, convenient to all parts of the Farm. The sale will take place at Tyson's Bridge. Terms liberal, and made known on the day.

JOHN B. KELLY, *Agent.*

May 14, 1832. 80-ts.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1832.

James Gaines and others, vs. Archibald McBryde & Thomas Waddill, Sen., Executors of John Montgomery, Esquire. } PETITION FOR DISTRIBUTION.

ON motion, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Meredith Kindrick, Robert Woodside and Thomas Woodside, are not inhabitants of this State, *Ordered*, That publication be made for six weeks in the *Carolina Observer*, that the said Meredith Kindrick, Robert Woodside and Thomas Woodside appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the last Monday in August next, and shew cause why the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted, otherwise the Petition will be heard exparte as to them, and a decree made accordingly.

JAMES McBRYDE, C. S. C.

May 15. 80-6w.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture and of warranted materials.

As he intends selling *exclusively* for *cash*, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.

PELEG PEARCE.

☞Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice. P. P.

March 6.

WILLKINGS & CO.,

Offer for sale, just received:

20 Hhds. prime bright MOLASSES,
7 ditto SUGAR,
8 casks Jamaica COFFEE,
10 barrels do do.
12 ditto loaf Sugar,
15 ditto Copperas,
25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
10 ditto Spice and Pepper,

IN STORE,

150 casks Thomastown Lime,
Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging,

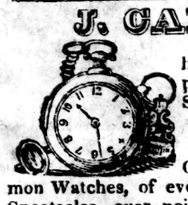
Also, a well selected lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are *BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING*, well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.

January 24.

J. CAMPBELL,



In addition to his former stock, has just received from Liverpool, a new supply of GOLD & SILVER PATENT LEVER

WATCHES,

Of superior quality; also, common Watches, of every description, silver Spoons, Spectacles, ever pointed Pencils, pocket Pistols, Military Trimmings, together with various other articles, all of which are offered for sale at reduced prices. All orders for work in the line thankfully received and punctually attended to.

Fayetteville, April 24. 77tf.

Removal.

P. DAILEY

Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.

December 27, 1831. 60tf.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable *GOODS* in his new Store, near the Sycamore:—

465 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hhds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hhds. Jamaica do.
15 brls. do do.
8 hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do. do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Indigo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
⋈ cut and mill Saws,
Lamp, Paint, and Tanner's OIL,
Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Scythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF gun & rifle POWDER,
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twill'd Sacking and Osnaburgs,
Raisins by ¼ & ½ box—Cheese,
Calf Skins, upper and Moracco Leather,
Leghorn and Dunstable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,

Together with a small assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre, Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdegris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow, with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants, and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.

THOMAS FULLER.

Fayetteville, October 25. 51tf.

SADDLE & HARNESS MAKING
Coach and Gig Trimming.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has again established himself in the above business, on the south side of Person street, Liberty Point, where he solicits a continuance of patronage. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to. JAMES SUNDY.

For sale, an elegant stick GIG.

February 14, 1832. 67tf.

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers inform their former customers and the Public, that they have joined their stocks in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile Business under the Firm of

LOCKE & BAUGHAN.

Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings, North side of Person street, near Liberty Point,

WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.

Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 66-tf.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS received and is now opening his supply of *SPRING and SUMMER GOODS*, comprising a very general assortment:

Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 16,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Ginghams,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Cantoon Cords,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkffs.
Fancy palmerine and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merseilles,
Circassian and Bombazets,
Cotton Ferrets and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilburt's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manilla Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valisses,
Seidlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoc, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.

March 20. 72tf.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Crockery Ware and Groceries,

Together with almost every other article of Merchandize, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see. HALL & JOHNSON.

For Rent,

That large and commodious *WAREHOUSE* on Gillespie street, with Cotton Shed, &c. Apply to H & J.

November 1, 1831. 52tf.

JOHN MUNN,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable

GOODS:

11 Hhhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 brls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, Sulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt,

Together with an assortment of *STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE*, all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

Removal.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of the site of the Cape Fear Bank, and one door west of Messrs. Willkings & Co's Auction Store.

March 13. 71tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.

JNO. McLERAN, Jr.

November 15. 54tf.

TAILORING.

DUNCAN SMITH respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from New York, where he has selected, at reduced prices, a general assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

&c., suitable for the season, of the most fashionable colours, Goat's hair, Camblet, boiled ditto., of the best quality, assorted colours, Valentia, silk & woollen Velvets, Stocks, Trimmings of all kinds in his line, superior quality.

He has also on hand, a large assortment of *NEEDLES*, superior to any ever offered for sale in this place, from No. 1 to No. 12. Darning Needles of all sizes.

DUNCAN SMITH.

He is also prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, promptly and neatly, at his usual moderate prices.

November 8.—53-tf. D. S.

THOMASTOWN LIME.

200 Casks, in good order, for sale by JOHN HUSKE & SON.

December 28th, 1831.

Rum, Coffee, &c.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAM BOAT JOHN WALKER,

8 Hhds. N. E. RUM,
50 Bags St. Domingo COFFEE,
20 Hhds. prime retailing MOLASSES,

For sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

February 21.

The Subscriber,

IN addition to his former Stock has just received a complete assortment of Genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters materials, &c. &c. Which he offers for sale at reduced prices, at his Store a few doors west of the Planter's Hotel, Brick Row. THOS. J. JORDAN.

April 23, 1832. 77tf.

Molasses, &c.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

75 Hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
18 tierces do. do. do.
Boxes No. 1 & 2 HERRINGS.

For sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

April 20, 1832. 77tf.

Shoes and Brogans.

THE Subscriber has lately received from Boston, a large lot of Shoes, &c., direct from the manufactories, consisting in part of

200 pair first quality thick BROGANS,
300 do. 2nd do. do. do.
200 do. 1st do. Russett do, and Shoes,
100 do. fine calf Shoes,
200 do. do. do. Brogans, brass heels,
100 do. women's leather Boots,
100 do. do do Shoes.

The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.

Also,

Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, March 6, 1832. 70tf.

Just Received,

By Steam Boat Henrietta,

50 Bags prime Coffee.

WILLKINGS & Co.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.

15 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs. prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hhds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

October 25, 1831. 51tf.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS,

AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.

☞ They have on hand a good supply of GROCERIES.

WILLKINGS & CO.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,

HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Materials, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:

Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol; Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Sulphuric, Muriatic, Nitrous, Nitric, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Citric; Æther, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous; Bark, Peruvian, Augustura, Cascarilla; Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru; Calomel, Cantharides, Camphor, Colchicum, Caustic, Lunar, do. common; Cinnamon, Cubebs, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda; Cream Tarter, Epsom Salts, Ergot; Extracts, Belladona, Cicuta; Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynth, Jalap, Glauber Salts; Gums, Arabic, Assafœtida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Sheliac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuana, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calcined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burgamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic; Vitriol, white, do green, do blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.

November 15. 54tf.

Dr. J. H. DICKSON,

Has just received the following new and valuable artices:

Comp'd Chlorine Tooth Wash,
Coucentrated disinfecting solution of chloride of Soda,
Moxon's effervescing Magnesia,
Lime Juice of a superior quality.

May 1. 78tf.

Just Received,

25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.

THOMAS FULLER.

November 15. 54tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favor him with their business.

JONES FULLER.

☞*Refer to Messrs.* Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. Stark, and W. Whitehead.

July 26 38tf.

All persons having accounts against the Subscriber will please present them for settlement:—And those indebted to him, are requested to make payment. The balance of his stock of Goods, principally GROCERIES, will be disposed of on reasonable terms, for cash or country produce. WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

☞**One Gig and Harness for sale.**

January 23, 1832. 64tf.

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25 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by J. MUNN.

March 13. 71tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

HENRY L. JONES,

HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of FASHIONABLE SUMMER GOODS, comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, German, French, Italian, Swiss, India, and American Dry Goods*, selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1832, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as LOW as any Goods of the *same quality* can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is NEW and FASHIONABLE, comprising in part the following:

EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab Cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt Sattinetts,
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valentia, Marseilles, and Swansdown Vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk do.
Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet Vestings,
A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION OF FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP,
Green, white and red Flannels, fine and low priced,
Fine gauze and Welsh ditto, assorted,
Scarlet and colored Cloth Shawls,
Blue and dark colored heavy Camlets,
Tartan and Caroline Plaids, handsome patterns,
Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies' cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces,
7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 table Diaper,
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheeting. Russia & Scotch do.
3-4, 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached Duck,
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do.
2 cases super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazetts
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins
4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
Plain and fig'd mull and medium do.
72 ps. super figd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tambored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3½ 4 4½ and 5 point blankets
1 do 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Oznaburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.

A large assortm't 3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings [shirtings.
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bales low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super. quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted,
Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.

Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustrings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Figd & plain Gros de Indies
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blk sinchews and sarsnetts.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote paleys
1 case assorted super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw, blue, pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored do.
Rich heavy white and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India do. Canton and Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italianet Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes [article.
Rich embroidered belt ribon, a new and beautiful
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribons
Tafata ribons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege and fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indies and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hoes
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins's mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway doe do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do.
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do.
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hkfs. of superior quality, all colors.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Gentlemen's silk elastic Suspenders,
Cotton and worsted do.
Silk and leather Stocks and cravat Stiffeners,
Elastic Garters, steel and whalebone Busks,
Best imperial and common Pins,
Heming & Son's sup. sewing Needles and Bodkins,
Steel screw Pincushions and key Rings,
Masks, fancy Boxes and toy Watches,
Shoe Horns, Snuff Boxes and fancy Prints,
Musical Boxes and Harmonicans,
Percussion Caps, Bamboo Canes,
Playing Cards, Blank Books and writing Paper,
Silver pencil Cases and plated Castors,
Spectacles, tea Bells, finger Rings, shirt Studs,
Beed Reticules, hair and tooth Brushes,
Best Buck, Beaver, Horseskin and Silk Gloves,
White Fringes, cotton Cards, Braids, col. and black,
Visiting Cards, Pocket Books,
Cologne Water, in fancy bottles,
Ditto extra fine,
Antique Oil, Milk of Roses and Preston Salts,
Double and amber Lavender Water,
Coral, Powder Puffs and Boxes,
Shaving Boxes and Britannia Tumblers.

Fayetteville, April 3. 74tf.

N. E. Rum, &c.

Just received per Steam Boat Henrietta,

14 Hhds. N. E. RUM,
5 bbls. Malaga Wine,
A few dozen Palmetto Brooms,

For sale by THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 13.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber having recently located in the town of Fayetteville, offers for sale, on the north side of Person street, seven doors east of the Market Square, a fresh Stock of

Dry Goods,

Comprising a general assortment of every thing that is new and fashionable.

April 17, 1832. J. R. McCORMAC. 76tf.

Richard Maynard & Co.,

HAVE just opened at their Store, two doors west of Willkings & Co's Auction Store, a fresh and general assortment of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Hatter's Materials, &c.

Which they offer on moderate terms.

Country Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and examine their assortment.

April 3. 74tf.

New Goods,

THE Subscribers have received per Steam Boat Henrietta, their Spring supply, embracing a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

And Groceries, Hardware & Cutlery,

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Hats, Caps and Shoes, writing and letter Paper, Iron and Steel, Drugs and Patent Medicines, &c., which they offer at wholesale or retail, at a small advance.

April 9, 1832. NOTT & STARR. 75tf.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having *for the present*, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.

All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandize received and forwarded, together with all other business pertaining to a general commission agency.

He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, *to which branch of his business he will pay particular attention*, and flatters himself, that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.

JOSEPH BAKER.

Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

Removal.

JAMES KYLE

HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES,

Also, an assortment of

BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,

All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.

March 20. 73tf.

LIME.

118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by

E. L. & W. WINSLOW.

January 2, 1832. 61tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having disposed of his Manufacturing Establishment and most of his Stock of Shoes, with a view of changing his business, requests all those indebted to him to call and settle before the 1st of May, as after that time, his remaining accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

W. L. HAWLEY.

P. S.—He may be found at his old Stand, a few doors East of Market Square, where he will keep on hand

Sole and upper LEATHER,
Calf and Kip Skins,
Coach and Hatter's Linings, in variety,
Hog Skins, facing and padding Skins,
Skirting and harness Leather, &c.
With an assortment of GROCERIES, &c.

Fayetteville, March 26. 73tf.

HENRY HORN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has taken a Store on the Brick Row, 4 doors west of Messrs. Hall & Johnson's corner, and opposite the Planter's Hotel, where he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a general and well selected assortment of

Dry Goods,

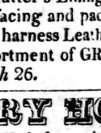
Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Cutlery, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which will be sold at prices as low as can be afforded in this market, either for cash or country produce. His assortment consists in part, of the following articles, viz.

20 Hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR
5 ditto Molasses
50 bags prime green Coffee
10 tons Swedes and English Iron
3 bundles hoop ditto
1000 lb. German and blistered Steel
60 set wagon Boxes
40 kegs cut Nails and Brads
10 ditto FFF Powder
8 ditto Pearl Ash
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
40 boxes 8x10 & 10x12 Window Glass
8 ditto bar Soap

Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades, Scythe Blades, Drawing Knives, Castings, Soal and upper Leather, Pepper, Spice, Race and ground Ginger, Nutmegs, Spanish Flotant Indigo, Copperas, loaf and lump Sugar, Shot, Lead, Saltpetre, Allum, Salts, shoe Thread, Cotton Yarn, Dundee Bagging, Twine, cotton and wool Cards, Segars, writing and wrapping Paper, Young Hyson, Imperial and Gunpowder Teas, together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention.

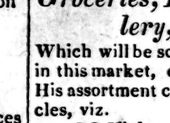
Fayetteville, October 10. 49tf.



PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1. 31tf.



Wanted,

A Journeyman *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To a good workman, of correct habits, constant employment and liberal wages will be given, by

JAMES MARTIN.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1831. 52-tf

H. MacLaurin

MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place. 68tf.

Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832.